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POPULAR TALES.

From the Olive Branch.

HELEN MORETON.

'Upon my word, Frank, you are in a strange mood to-night,' said the light hearted Ned Carlton, to his friend Frank Somerby, at the close of an hour's conversation one cold evening in December, as they were sitting by a blazing fire in a handsome and well lighted apartment. 'So you think there is very little worth living for in this cold-hearted and hypocritical world? You, too, have apparently, everything to make a man happy—being young, handsome, rich, standing high in your profession, and a favorite and flattered by all. You are a spoiled child of Fortune, Frank. Have you been frowned upon by the fascinating Florence, or the beautiful Clara? Or what the deuce is the matter with you?'

'You know very well, Ned, a thing so light as a woman's smile or frown would have no effect upon me. I am weary of these brilliant butterflies fluttering away their brief round of existence, in the idle and frivolous dissipation of the fashionable world. Is there one among the number that a sensible man would choose as a companion and a friend for life? I know not one.'

'I cry you mercy, Frank,' said Ned smiling, 'I beg you to except one at least, and not condemn my gentle and amiable Maria, to a place she so little deserves.'

'You are right, Ned, and I except her without hesitation, for under the care of a wise, pious, and pure-hearted mother, she has become a model to her sex, of which I am sure they all have need enough.'

'I think you are too severe, Frank, and having a mother and sister like yours, should teach you more respect to womankind.'

'Their brilliancy but makes the rest seem darker for the contrast. Why is it, as you say, that I am flattered and caressed, by the society I move in? Not on my own account, not from pure morals and cultivated mind, or any good personal quality, but because forsooth, I am rich. It is always so; let a man be rich, if he be the veriest profligate in the world, society fawns upon him, and excuses or is blind to his crimes. Why! that insufferable selfish Mr. Longee might have had his choice of two of the most fashionable and even sensible girls in the city, such an infatuation does wealth and style, and show exercise. I will never marry until I find one who will love me for myself alone.'

'And that may be the case sooner than you dream of. But come, Frank, I know no better remedy for low spirits, than to do good to somebody or other that stands in need of kindness.—So if you like we will go and see that poor man, I was telling you of yesterday, whose leg was broken by the accident that happened on the railroad.'

Frank was ever ready at the call of mercy and charity, and putting on their overcoats, the young men sallied forth into the keen frosty air.

Frank Somerby's father died when his son was but a boy, leaving an ample fortune to his widow, and two children, Frank, and his beautiful sister Maria, who was engaged to his friend Ned Carlton, an enterprising young merchant, whose frank and open countenance, fine manners and intelligent mind made him a favorite with every one. Frank had devoted his splended talents to the law, in which he had risen to an eminence rarely attained by one so very young.—He had seen too much of the fashionable world, not to be disgusted with the hypocrisy, artfulness, and hollow-breathed flattery, which are apparent to even a superficial observer. He longed to turn aside from the great thoroughfare of life into the more shaded and quiet paths of domestic happiness. But where might he hope to find a spirit congenial to his own, and on whom might he lavish the wealth of his high, holy, and pure affections, and not have them rolled back in a burning flood on his own heart?

It was some distance to the poor man's dwelling, and rather late when the young men reached it. They found him cheerful and resigned under his misfortune, and only anxious for his family who depended entirely upon his labor.—They told him not to be uneasy, but to keep up a cheerful trust in divine Providence, for his family should not suffer while he was unable to help them. The gratitude of the whole family more than repaid the young men for their walk, and Frank's heart felt lighter from the joy that a good action always brings with it.

They were proceeding with rapid steps towards their homes, when on passing a small and retired house, the window was suddenly opened, and the soft sweet voice of a young girl in tremulous accents begged them to come to her assistance.—On their nearer approach, asking pardon for the liberty she had taken, she begged one of them to haste for Dr. H. as her brother was taken alarmingly ill. Ned immediately departed to perform her request, while Frank remained to see if he might not be of further service. On entering the house he was struck by its remarkable neat appearance, though, with the exception of a very fine piano, it was furnished in the simplest manner. But the occupants of the house interested him far more than anything around him. The lady who had spoken to him was young, apparently about eighteen, of fine form and elegant manners. Her countenance was remarkable not for the beauty of merely regular features, but for its amiable and intelligent expression, although now clouded with anxiety for her brother. The latter, a boy of fourteen, was lying on the sofa near the fire. His extreme beauty would have attracted attention any where, but still more when viewed in connection with all around him. His pale countenance was in the highest degree intellectual, and his broad white brow was shaded by a profusion of dark glossy curls. His sister sat down by his side, and began to bathe his forehead, gazing tenderly on him with tearful eyes.

'Don't be distressed for me, dearest Helen, I shall better when our good Doctor comes. Hark! do I not hear him?' said he, as the sound of rapid footsteps rung from the frozen ground.

'I hope so, dear Arthur,' said his sister as she rose to to look out and see.

In a moment the door opened, and with Ned entered the kind and benevolent Doctor, whose countennance expressed a kindly sympathy with the sufferings around him. After speaking cheerfully to Helen, and shaking hands with Frank, with whom he was well acquainted, he turned to his patient and feeling his pulse began to make some inquiries relative to his illness, which he soon pronounced to arise from a violent cold, and having given the necessary directions, he rose to take leave, saying he would call very early in the morning. The young gentlemen also rose, and after receiving Helen's thanks for their kindness, and begging permission to call again, they all retired.

On their way home the Doctor gave them some particulars of Helen's history. She and her brother were orphans. They had, till within a year or two, lived in affluence; but by the sudden death of their father, in the midst of one of those periodical tempests in the business world, they were reduced to poverty. Their mother had died about a year before. Their splendid mansion and its furniture were all sold, with the exception of a small library of valuable books, and the piano, which was their mother's and which Helen was permitted to retain. With the small sum of money remaining after the sale, she had furnished the little cottage in which they found her, and supported herself and her brother by giving lessons in music. She had been thoroughly educated herself, and undertook the charge of continuing the education of her brother, hoping to be able, with the assistance of a teacher in one or two branches, to prepare him for college.

The Doctor was eloquent in praise of her kindness, her amiability, and force of character, and his words were not lost upon Frank Somerby, across whose mental eye flitted ever and anon, the vision of a beautiful girl, with large melancholy eyes, on whose long drooping lashes trembled a diamond tear.

On reaching home, Frank found his sister just returned from a visit to a friend, and he immediately related to her his night's adventure. She listened with gratifying interest, and on enquiring the name of the heroine started, suddenly exclaiming—'My old friend and school-mate Helen Moreton! I must go and see her. She was one of the most amiable and gentle, yet resolute girls I ever knew.'

Frank readily offered to accompany her, and they decided to go the next afternoon. Accordingly the day being very fine, they set out on their walk, and soon arrived at Helen's lowly abode. They rapped gently on the door, and after waiting a moment, it was opened by Helen, who started in pleasured surprise at the sight of her old friend. Their recognition was mutual, and though Helen blushed slightly on conducting them into her simple home, yet all embarrassment was soon dissipated by the affectionate kindness of Maria's manner.

They found Arthur in a high fever, and requiring much of Helen's attention, which was given with a watchful tenderness, and received with such loving glances from his expressive eyes, as showing how great was the affection existing between them. As Helen sat by his bedside and bathed his fevered hands and burning brow, with what gentle loveliness did these kind offices invest her in Frank's regard, and he often applied to her the beautiful lines the Poet has written of woman.

'When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel thou.'

And the thought involuntarily came over him, if a brother were so fondly loved, what would be the measure of her love for that friend which is nearer than a husband?

After offering to come and assist Helen, in the care of her brother, with an affectionate kindness that would not be refused, Maria and Frank departed. As they walked towards home they were earnestly engaged in devising means to be of use to Helen, without infringing on her refined and delicate feelings.

'Well,' said Maria, 'mother will be at home to-night, and we shall be guided by her wise benevolence, and I am sure we cannot err, if we follow her advice.'

'There never was a mother like ours,' said Frank, smiling, 'she knows where, when, and how everything should be done.'

'And she is always ready to do it herself too,' added Maria.

As they proceeded on their walk they encountered Ned, whom they informed where they had been, and answered all his numerous inquiries with regard to the interesting inmates of the cottage. As Maria had some necessary purchases to make for a very poor and unfortunate family, the gentlemen left her to all meet again in the evening.

After the departure of her visiters, Helen sat for some time absorbed in reverie, while her brother was asleep. She revolved in her mind the singular circumstances which had brought her old school-mate to her humble dwelling, and she found that poverty had yet left her one friend. She had experienced the friendship which is common in fashionable life, and knew its falsity, and she felt therefore the more acutely Maria's kindness, which was perfectly free from that insulting condescension that wounds the heart, it pretends to heal. Did no thought of Maria's brother come across her mental vision? She would not have failed to perceive how earnestly his looks were fixed upon her, nor the approving expression of those speaking eyes.

Frank Somerby's beauty was of no common order. His form was manly and finely moulded,—his features were regular,—his fine black hair waved lightly over a pure and lofily brow,—his dark blue eyes seemed but windows at which his soul looked out,—his finely curved mouth, though expressing firmness when in repose, yet when speaking to one he loved, was wreathed with a smile most eloquent in beauty, and the deep tones of his manly voice fell like music on the evening. No hand had as yet swept across the chords of that many toned lyre—his mind—but could she doubt for a moment its power to give forth rich and varied melody? Helen sighed as she arose from her reverie, at the sound of her brother's voice, but she was all unconscious why.

Mrs. Somerby entered readily into the plans of her children, and promised to go herself and see Helen, in whom, from their description, she began to feel much interested. She thought the best thing to be done at present, was for Maria to stay with her and assist her, if she would consent to the arrangement, until her brother recovered, and then, by their influence, they might procure her many friends and pupils.

Frank could not but feel strongly the difference between his lot, and that of this beautiful girl, whose habits and tastes were refined like his, yet the means of gratifying them were withheld from her, and perhaps many a year of toil to be her portion. He felt deeply his accountability for the use of what Providence had bestowed on him, and resolved to render a good account of his stewardship. For he considered rightly, that nothing we have is given us for ourselves alone, but to be continually employed for the benefit of others also. He had felt that there is but one only true pleasure which springs from self-sacrificing kindness, and he chose his path accordingly. His mother had been, what a mother should always be to her children, the kind and judicious friend, and a perfect confidence existed between them, as the natural result. She had sowed the good seed early, and she reaped an abundant harvest of joy and thanksgiving.

After a little persuasion, Helen consented to Maria's plans, particularly when urged by Mrs. Somerby, who completely won her heart by her kind motherly manner, and she was happier than she had been since the death of her father.

Every day brought Frank to the cottage, to inquire for Arthur, or on his sister's account; and though Maria frequently walked out with him to breathe the fresh air, yet Helen could not be persuaded to leave her brother, whose recovery was slow. Occasionally Frank would remain in the evening, and read aloud some entertaining work, or if Arthur were asleep, they would converse in low tones, not to disturb the patient invalid. Sometimes Frank would make a remark calculated to draw forth Helen's powers, and he was often astonished by the depth of knowledge, the acuteness or profundity of thought, which she displayed at such times, when led by her interest in the subject; she forgot her usual timidity, and gave eloquent utterance to the lofty thought, the glowing description, the beautiful comparison, or the strong and forcible argument. He found that her mind was well stored with useful and various knowledge, and in the lighter encounter of playful wit she was often a conqueror. Every day discovered to him some new trait to admire or love; so that in her society he soon began to feel happier than in any other situation.

A week or two had now passed away, and Arthur had sufficiently recovered to be able to dispense with much of the kind attention so cheerfully bestowed and so gratefully received, and Maria left Helen with many assurances of her unalterable affection and many interchanged promises of frequent intercourse.

After the departure of her kind friend, Helen felt a sensation of loneliness stealing over her, which the increased attention she was obliged to give to her pupils who had now begun to return to her, was well calculated to dissipate. Arthur, in his eagerness to perfectly recover, in order to continue his studies, was rather imprudent in exposing himself to danger of taking cold; so that she was so much occupied in thinking for him, she could not have leisure to indulge her feelings of regret. Besides Frank or Ned came with Maria several times during the week which followed her departure.

All Helen's earthly hopes were centred in her beloved brother, and she looked forward with hope, yet tremblingly, for his health was frail, to the time when his name would be honored amid the high in intellect and pure in heart. But, alas! the angel of death, with his broad wings outspread, already overshadowed him, and stood with 'inverted torch' ready to usher him into the 'land of the departed.' What glorious hopes, what pure affections, what lofty aspirations after the good, the beautiful and the true, were to perish with that noble young heart! We may see the old man standing on the verge of the grave, with his venerable white hair, and the calm and quiet cheerfulness resulting from a well-spent life, and feel that it is well he should thus wait for death; but when the destroying angel calls away youth in its fairest morning, we cannot but heave the sigh of regret, and shed the tear of disappointment.

The Doctor had just returned from a visit to a distant patient, when a hurried messenger summoned him once more to the cottage. He lost not a moment in hastening thither, for he felt a deep and strong interest in the inmates of that lowly abode. Helen met him at the door with tearful eyes, which grew somewhat brighter at the sight of him, for in his skill she had great confidence, and his kindly sympathy had won him a place in her heart. On leaving the room after attentively examining his patient, with a countenance from which he strove to banish all discouraging expression, for he felt that Helen's eyes were riveted there, he told her she must take the utmost care of him, for he required all her attention. But the quick eye of affection is not to be deceived, and, in spite of the Doctor's caution, Helen read in his expression the deep meaning he would fain have concealed. She became deadly pale, as the thought flashed upon her that the beloved being so entwined about her heart might be taken away, and she would have fainted, had he not supported her. But with a strong effort she recovered herself, and then gently but firmly insisted upon knowing the worst. With the gentleness of a father, the Doctor told her it was doubtful if her brother ever recovered; his constitution was frail, and would not be able to resist this second attack, brought on by again taking cold. All that was in the power of man should be done, and it might please heaven to avert the stroke which threatened her. Helen succeeded in regaining an apparent cheerfulness, as in silent prayer she returned to administer the necessary remedies to her brother.

The Doctor called, on his way home, to tell Maria of her friend's situation. He found her just preparing to attend a fashionable acquaintance's. But all her sympathies were aroused with regard to Helen, and, turning her fine eyes filled with tears on her scarcely less agitated brother, she begged him to tell her if she should not go to her instantly.

'Follow the dictates of your own warm heart, my dear sister, and you cannot fail to do right,' was his answer. And in a very few moments she had exchanged her costly apparel for a plainer dress, and the brother and sister proceeded rapidly on their way to the cottage. This ready kindness was more than Helen, in the excited state of her feelings, could bear, and leaning her head on Maria's shoulder, she wept freely. How like an angel did she seem, in Frank's eyes, as he gazed intently and mournfully upon her, and thought of the high hopes so soon to be destroyed in this world for ever.

The good Doctor came very often, and brought with him the most skilful of his brethren, but no earthly aid was able to save that young and noble form from sinking rapidly into the grave. Without suffering very great pain, he gradually wasted away, while the unearthly lustre of his eyes and the brilliant flush on his cheeks betrayed too truly the insidious progress of his disease. He had requested to know precisely what was his situation, and Helen nerved herself to tell him the fearful truth. Arthur bowed his face in his hands, and after a moment's silence, said, in a low voice, 'God's will be done. Leave *me*, my sister, a few moments.'

Striving to repress her anguish, Helen left him to pour out her soul in prayer to that Being who orders all things wisely and well. When she returned, Arthur looked up on her entrance, and said, while a beautiful smile illumined his angelic features, 'It is the will of my Father, let him do what seemeth good unto Him.'

Helen sat down by him, and, taking his thin hand in hers, they held long and precious communion concerning righteousness and the life to come.

Many an hour did Frank and Maria pass in that chamber of sickness, and there learned lessons more precious than any earthly knowledge. Oh! it was indeed beautiful, to see the perfect and child-like faith, the calm resignation, and the joyful looking forward to the better land, of that young and noble heart, and though many tears were shed around his couch, they could not be tears of bitterness.

The following lines were written soon after being made aware of his situation. His sister found them lying on the little table by his bed-side, and cherished them as the last memento of brother dearer to her than any earthly object.

I thought among the sons of men to win me high renown,
And dreamed that Fame would wreath my brow with an unfading crown,
I thought to stand amid the strife, in Truth's strong armor dress'd,
And bid foul falsehood in the dust, bow down her lofty crest.

My sister! 'twas for thee I sought to win me rank and power,
That blessings o'er thy path might fall in one glad sunlit shower.
But all these high and cherished hopes, alas! are little worth!
For, they must perish with my form, from 'mid the scenes of earth.

Yet not for these, in vain regret, I'shed one bitter tear,
I only mourn, my dearly loved, that I must leave thee here,
Alone in this cold heartless world, except the faithful few,
Who 'mid the darkest scenes in life, have been both tried and true.

Death brings no terror to my heart, no pallor to my brow,
God, who has guided me through life, will not forsake me now.
I know that my Redeemer lives:—he calleth me to come,
And with the early loved and lost, dwell in that better home.

And mourn ye not for *me*, my friends, around my couch who pray,
I but exchange earth's glimmering light, for a celestial day,
Farewell, dear friends! in Heaven I trust we soon shall meet again,
Where there is neither tear, nor sigh, nor weary wasting pain.

And where more radient glories are, than mortal eye may see,
Or by the hearts of living men, can e'er imagined be.
My sister! thou hast loved me long, and more than words may tell,—
But severed is each earthly tie:—thou dearest one, farewell!

It was midnight, and the last hour of Arthur's earthly life drew nigh. His friends were all with him, and that dear sister, who had not left for many days, with a countenance pale with watching and grief, was still sitting by him, his almost transparent hand clasped in hers. Deep stillness was around, unbroken but by the faint ticking of the Death-watch, or the suppressed sob of the grief-stricken group. Arthur had been lying for some time very quiet, and breathing gently as in sleep. Suddenly he sprang up, and exclaimed—'Beautiful, beautiful!' while his kindling eyes seemed to be gazing on some object invisible to the rest, but to him of soul-entrancing beauty. 'Hush! hush!' he continued, 'that heavenly harmony! It fades—fades away!' and as he spoke he sank slowly back, and the light of his brilliant eyes went out in the darkness of death. His sister felt his hand relax its grasp, and rising she bent over him, closed his eyes, kissed his pale forehead, and with the singular exclamation—'It is finished!' the highly-wrought energies of her spirit gave way, and a long death-like swoon called forth all the resources of her friends to restore her to life.

Helen was now alone in the world. The death of her brother had taken away the strongest motive to exertion, and she concluded, after consulting her friends, to dispose of her little property, and obtain a situation as governess in some pleasant family. Till this end was attained, Maria insisted upon having her stay with her, and Helen accordingly became an inmate of Mrs. Somerby's mansion. Days, weeks, and even months passed away, and still they all found some pretence for keeping Helen. To every situation that offered some positive objection was made, and with gentle violence they kept her a not unwilling prisoner. Time had softened her grief, and she was begining to regain her natural cheerfulness of disposition. How happily were the days passed by all but Frank, who had been compelled to be absent at a distance from home, during nearly all the latter part of the time which Helen had been a resident at his mother's. But now in the most beautiful of months, 'the month of roses,' two events were to take place calculated to render all parties happy,—Frank's return home, and Maria's marriage.

Every thing was now bustle and preperation for the joyous occasion, and Ned's happy face grew still more sunny in its expression, while Maria's countenance sometimes assumed a shade of thoughtfulness, as she contemplated the new sphere of duties opening before her.

It was the night prevous to the bridal when Frank returned, and the warm reception he met with, more than repaid him for his very absence. Helen's suppressed exclamation of involuntary delight was not lost upon the ear of one who loved the tones of her voice more than the sweetest music.

A rosy blush mantled on Helen's cheek as she received Frank's greeting, and her heart beat with a quicker pulsation as her eyes met his admiring gaze, and were instantly veiled beneath their long dark lashes.

That night there was little sleep for either Frank or Helen! for they both were thinking of each other, and each formed a firm resolution, which but one of them kept. Helen felt that after Maria's marriage she ought not to stay longer at Mrs. Somerby's, and that she was only procrastinating an event which must sooner or later take place. She resolved, therefore, to refuse Maria's invitation to pass some time with her, and as Mrs. Barclay, an amiable and gentle woman, wished for a governess for her young daughters, she determined to offer her services. This resolution being made, Helen felt happier, and yielded to the sweet enchantment of dreams, in which she beheld an image only too dear to her.

It was the bridal night. The splendid rooms were filled with the gay and fashionable friends of the beautiful bride, who was perfectly radiant in lovliness. Every one seemed happy, and many felt so. In the midst of the crowd, however, there was one whose thoughts were far away from the gay pageant before her. Helen was thinking of that dear brother, who, if he had been living, would that day have completed his fifteenth year. His birth-day had been wont to be celebrated by a joyful festival, while his father lived, and thought was busy among the olden memories. Her emotion became too much for her, and quietly stepping out on the piazza, whose flower-wreathed pillars cast broad shadows in the brilliant moonlight, she descended the steps which led into the garden, and passed down a secluded path, entered her favorite bower of roses, to give a few moments to the memory of her brother, undisturbed by the gaiety around her. But her retreat was noticed by Maria, and, calling Frank, with a merry glance of her bright black eye, she bade him seek her and request her to return.

Frank's step was so light that it disturbed not the fair girl's reverie, and he paused a moment ere speaking to her, to gaze on her exquisite beauty, half revealed, half shaddowed, by the moonbeams which stole in through every crevice of that beautiful bower.

'Arthur, dear Artur!' she exclaimed, unconscious that any ear heard her, 'your place can never be supplyed to me.'

At this moment Frank stepped into the arbor. Helen started up in surprise, but Frank begged her not to fly at his approach, saying, at the same time his sister had sent him for her. 'I was not aware,' said Helen, blushing deeply, 'that my absence was remarked; but it is dear Arthur's birth-day, and too sad recollections come over me, compelling me to retire for a few moments, to subdue in solitude. Shall we return?'

'Pardon me if I detain you one moment,' said Frank, gently taking *her* hand in his. 'You spoke but now of that dear brother, who is gone. Dearest, dearest Helen, may I not venture to hope that I may fill *his* place in your heart?'

Helen was silent a moment, from surprise and embarrassment, but when Frank again earnestly entreated her, in tones of most eloquent persuasion, to be his, she tremblingly answered, 'It may not be; I am portionless and unknown; you are rich, and lofty in station. No! no! it cannot be.

'Wealth is nothing to me,' said Frank passionately. 'Rank! your virtues are above all station. I have loved you from the moment I first saw you. Oh! tell me if it is not in vain.

Helen trembled violently, but she did begin to answer him, when the sound of distant footsteps were heard approaching, and then entreated him to leave her.

'One word, one sign, I implore!'——

Helen instantly snatched a half-opened rose bud, of crimson hue, and placing it in his hand, again entreated him to go. The language of flowers they had studied together; he knew its meaning, and hastily imprinting a kiss on the hand which gave it, he was out of sight when a gay party of ladies and gentlemen entered the bower; and Helen, too, had made a noiseless escape.

What more need I say, but that the best of sisters became the best of wives.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, APRIL 25, 1843.

THE TWO VOICES.—Some of the Democratic papers are discussing the question when the National Convention for the nomination of President and Vice President shall be holden. The Richmond Enquirer, at the head of which is the sage Thomas Ritchie, is in favor of holding a Convention earlier than May, 1844. But the Charleston Mercury strongly insists upon holding it at that time, stating as a particular reason that the Tariff question should be settled before a candidate is brought into the field. This question is not yet decided. It is generally thought, however, that May, 1844, would be the best time. So far as we are able to form an opinion from what has been said by the different Democratic papers in this State, May '44 is the time preferred. And we should judge from all appearances and from various reasons that this would be the time selected by the Democratic party throughout the country.

If we could have a voice in this matter, we should say select an earlier day. It is well known that there are many candidates in the field. It is likewise just as well known that each candidate has his strong and active friends. The longer we put off the selection of a candidate the greater will be the attachment of the particular friends to each candidate and the greater the difficulty in effecting unity and concession on the candidate who may be selected.

If we were to raise our banner on which was inscribed the name of "Col. R. M. Johnson," or any other good Democrat, and fight under it a whole year, we should become very tenacious of our flag; and as the year advanced, we should become more and more unwilling to change it and run up another. The conviction that we were right in our selection would grow stronger and stronger, and although we might retrace our steps, we could not do it so readily at the end of a year as at the end of six months. We are in favor of an earlier day. We would therefore name November next as the better time. We are firmly convinced it would be more for the interest of the Democratic cause. We should have more time to bring out and discuss the opinions of our candidate—more time to concentrate public opinion—more time to show up in its true light the great Whig party, and a better opportunity to prevent distraction and division in our own ranks.

Some may ask who is our preference for the Presidency. "Is Calhoun your favorite? Or are you a supporter of Van Buren, Buchanan, Johnson, or Cass?" This is a very proper question, but a difficult one to decide. We must say that we have not made up our mind to support any one of them to the exclusion of the others. And although we have some choice among these men, no good can result from our expression of that choice. We go heart and hand for the nominee of the National Convention, if it should be properly organized and properly conducted.

TAXING RAIL ROADS.

The Whig journals affect to complain bitterly on account of the law permitting Rail Roads to be taxed in the towns through which they pass. They say that a Rail Road, owned by a corporation, is a vested right, and cannot be subjected to taxation. They say we do not act in good faith towards the stockholders of a Rail Road Corporation, if we, by our acts, grant them a charter, inviting foreign capital into the State and then tax it. They pretend to say that all enterprises of this kind are at an end in this State, if we tax the property of the Stockholders, &c.

We differ from all these positions. Not one of them is correct. A Rail Road is not a vested right, in the sense they would have it believed. Nor is it true that we have acted in bad faith towards those stockholders; or that taxing such property will stop enterprize.—The great reason which lies at the bottom of taxation in this matter, consists in the fact that a great part of the towns through which they pass are not in the least benefitted by them. It is only those towns in which a Depot is established that are benefitted, and even these are but slightly so, except where a Rail Road terminates. The real estate of a town has been taken and there is some little benefit accruing at the time the Rail Road is building; but afterwards, it is no more benefit, to use the appropriate language of a certain gentleman, "than a streak of lightning would be passing through it twice a day." We say let them be taxed. It is just and right.

THE TREATY—REPORT OF MC. CARY—THE ARGUS.

Some differences of opinion have already arisen in the Democratic party on account of the Report of Mr. Cary in regard to the Treaty, and the speech which that gentleman made in the Senate after the House had indefinitely postponed the Report and Resolves. We should have spoken more properly, however, if we had said that these differences were between Mr. Case, of the Argus, and the great mass of the Democracy—for we find but few who sympathize with him in his course.

The Report of Mr. Cary was introduced at the very heel of the Session. It was but two days before the adjournment.—The vote was taken upon it in the Senate and it passed that body without much opposition. It then went to the House for their concurrence, which instead of concurring, indefinitely postponed it. This result in the House was brought about by the most unfair means. Many members were told that the Report censured a former Legislature—censured Governor Fairfield and the Commissioners; and not having time to read it before the vote was taken, they believed these misrepresentations. Therefore, not feeling willing to vote censure upon those tried servants of the people, they voted against the Report.—Some members after having read the Report, acknowledged that they should not have voted as they did if they could have read it before the vote was taken.

When it was known in the Senate that the House had indefinitely postponed the Report, Mr. Cary, stung by the mortification he felt at the loss of his own offspring, made a speech full of meaning and cutting reproach. The speech was not such an one in all respects as we could wish or approve; but at the same time we think it contains much of truth. In order that our readers may judge of this speech according to its merits, we publish the following extracts which have been published in the Age, Bangor Democrat, and Bay State Democrat, Mass.

Extract from Senator Cary's Speech.

"Why should the Legislature be held back from denouncing a Treaty, so base in its terms, brought about by a fraud upon Maine so palpable, and the result of a negotiation so infamous? Was the eunuch administration of John Tyler so sacred, that nobody must assail it? Was the diplomatic reputation of Daniel Webster so dear to the country, that this Report must be killed, because it tells the plain truth?

What was the character of the means resorted to, to defeat the adoption of this Report? All the means resorted to, he, (Mr C.) did not know But he did know that Mr Webster had been most active in his measures to prevent a condemnation of the Treaty by the Legislature of Maine. Mr Webster spared no pains to corrupt every source of influence which might act upon the Legislature. In one instance, within his (Mr C.'s) own knowledge, Mr Webster had *resorted to an attempt at open and undisguised BRIBERY.*—If one case of this kind had come to light, how many cases might exist, which were as yet concealed in the bosoms of the parties concerned? Mr Webster considered his diplomatic reputation at stake, and had spared no pains, and no appliances, to protect it. The adoption of this Report would give it a wound. What wonder then, that his personal, political, and it might be *bribed* friends, should oppose and villify it?

That there should be opposition to the Report and Resolves, under all the circumstances, was not extraordinary. That that opposition should however be successful in the other House, containing as it did, a majority of nominal democrats, might surprise the casual observer. He, (Mr. C.) was not surprised at it all. He had long been aware that certain members of the Senate, who did not dare openly to oppose democratic measures, only waited for their passage at that board, to go down to the other House and defeat them there, by combining their friends with the federal party. This had happened over and over again, and it was high time that the truth was told and understood. The Portland Argus had been bought up by patronage from the Tyler administration, to sustain the Treaty. It was the only democratic paper in Maine, which had been recreant enough to do it. Its friends in the House had been rallied to defeat this Report, and had succeeded in doing so, by combining as usual, with their allies of the federal party. This was the naked truth; every body here understood it; and there was no longer any justification for concealment or disguise.

Was he (Mr C.) surprised that the House had indefinitely postponed this Report? Certainly not. A House that had voted down a bill putting our banks upon a specie basis, which had even refused to require the banks to keep *one* dollar in specie for *five* dollars of indebtedness, which had lent itself to the extremest views of the federal and paper money party, and which had voted to receive the thirty pieces of silver offered to the State under Mr Clay's detestable land distribution bill; was it to be hoped that such a House could so far break away from its federal leaders, as to take a stand in opposition to the diplomacy of the "God-like" traitor, who controlled the State Department of the United States? He (Mr. C.) had not *expected* any such thing, nor in fact had he *desired* it. He did not *desire* even that this Report should receive the sanction of a House, which had endorsed the land distribution, and gone with those who went fartherest for paper money, and the extinction of the constitutional currency for the benefit of corporations and shavers. It would be disgraced by receiving support from such a body of men, and among its best recommendations was their opposition to it.

We do not endorse this speech, especially the last paragraph. As to the rest, people may think of it as they please. Every one will be disposed to award to it great firmness, energy, and power, if they do not feel disposed to believe all it says.

What this speech says of Mr. Case, of the Argus, may be true, and it may not. If it is true, or is not, it will not vary or alter a hair's breadth, our opinion of Mr. Case. He has conceived it his duty, however, to lash himself into a tremendous foam, and has discharged at Mr. Cary a whole magazine of his choicest abuse and denunciation. We can tell Mr. Cary that this will not harm him, even if he should stand still and receive it without shield or protection.

There is only one thing about this speech that we are very much disposed to question, when speaking of Mr. Case. Mr. Cary attributes to the Argus great power in defeating measures by its uniting with the Federalists. Now we are not disposed to believe, so far as we can learn, that the Argus had any power to spare; or much at command, that it could use for such purposes. It is barely possible that the name, ARGUS, might have had some influence, but we are perfectly certain, from the frank confessions of many prominent Democrats both in this County and Cumberland, that the past conduct and character of its present Editor is not such as to command their respect, nor it never will while thus conducted; and consequently that it could have had but little influence.

To conclude, we are rather disposed to believe the remainder of what Mr. Cary said of the Argus. He would not have shown so much of his *ears*, if this had not been the fact. This is rather hard to believe; but where a man says, in answer to a speech, "you lie," "you lie," "*you lie!*" and says it so fast and so loud that you are unable to make him hear, you may be sure that his judgment is convinced, but that he is determined to have his will.

WRITING ON NEWSPAPERS AND PAMPHLETS.

The Post Office Department has been somewhat censured recently for its strict construction of the law in regard to writings on newspapers and pamphlets. The following decision of the District Court in Baltimore, in a case of this kind, settles the law in this matter beyond a doubt.

U. S. District Court—March Term, 1843.—United States *vs.* Elder. This was a suit to recover the penalty imposed by the Post Office Law of 1825, for a violation of the 30th section of that law, by writing or putting a memorandum on the margin of a newspaper or pamphlet sent by mail.

In this case it was in proof that the defendant, Mr. Elder, of the firm of Elder, Gelston & Co., wrote on the back of a printed paper or pamphlet containg a Tariff of duties, or Price Current, these words: 'From Elder, Gelston & Co., Baltimore,' and sent the pamphlet to a correspondent in Louisville, who refused to pay letter postage thereon.

In compliance with the requirement of law it was returned here, and placed in the hands of the U. S. Attorney for the recovery of the penalty. For the United States it was contended that such writing was within the prohibition of the 30th section of the Act of 1825, and subject to its penalty. The opposite ground was taken by the defence, and after argument upon the construction of the law, the Court decided that it was a violation of the law to place on a paper or pamphlet sent by mail, those or any other words, other than the name of the party to whom any paper was sent. The jury accordingly rendered a verdict for the United States.

Z. Collins Lee, Esq. U. S. Attorney, for the plaintiff. N. Williams, Esq. for the defendant.

Great Freshets in the Connecticut, Delaware and Potomac Rivers.—Freshets have occurred in all these rivers doing great damage to roads, canals, and buildings, and other property. Certain towns on the Connecticut have suffered most. Among them are Northampton, Hadley, and Springfield. Hadley and Northampton are opposite each other on the river, and the east street in the former and the west in the latter have been literally overflowed. The foundations of many buildings were nearly broken up. A new and expensive road in Hadley was almost totally destroyed.—There was no means of arriving from Hadley to Northampton but by boats. The Democrat, printed at the latter place, says "that it will take years to repair the damages already done." No lives had been lost.

At Springfield the damage was not so great. One house was carried away and the Mills were stopped. But at Hartford, Conn., lower down the river, the water had arisen about 25 feet above low water mark.—Front street was covered, and another street nearly so. A great many buildings were completely surrounded. A number of poor families were taken from the second story of three houses by means of boats and carried to places of safety. The Hartford Times of Monday, (week yesterday,) says that a northeast storm had set in that morning which promised an extraordinary and long continued flood.

The freshet at Philadelphia and the towns above on the Delaware is not so great yet as to do great harm. The Rail Roads at some places were covered with water two or three feet, but the embankments had not been washed away. The rise in these Rivers has been owing to the recent warm rains and the consequent melting of the snow at their sources.

The freshet at Cumberland.—Letters from Cumberland, received by the mail of Saturday night, state that the inundation was unprecedented, and had done a good deal of damage.—Much difficulty was experienced in passing over the railroad, the tracks of which at some points were entirely under water, particularly along the Cacapon and south branch of the Potomac river embracing a distance of three or four miles.

We also learn that at Harper's Ferry the river had swollen very much, and was nearly as high as the railroad bridge. It was supposed that it had attained its greatest elevation, and was subsiding.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Baltimore Sun adds the following:—

"Our informant states that it is truly distressing to observe along the the line of the railroad the condition of the Irish laborers who have been employed on the road. Their shanties are literally flooded and swept away, and the inmates have been driven to the hills, in the open air, to obtain a resting place."

From the National Intelligencer of Tuesday.

Flood in the Potomac.—The heavy rains and melting of the deep snow in the mountain region west of us have produced a great flood in the Potomac, from which disastrous effects are much to be apprehended. In our neighborhood, at Georgetown, the wharves were generally over flowed on Saturday, and yesterday, and a general inundation in the lower part of the town anticipated."

A great freshet in the Savannah river has given rise to apprehensions of injury to property located on its shores.

MAYOR OF PORTLAND.—There were two unsuccessful attempts to elect a Mayor in Portland by the people. Hon. John Anderson, dem., received a large plurality over the other candidates; yet his claims were rejected by the Aldermen and Council. These bodies met in Convention and elected Eliphalet Greely, Esq. Anderson received 12 votes, Greely 16. It is therefore seen that the temperance officers have resolved themselves into Whigs. This temperance movement has resulted as we expected—a ruse to divide and distract the Democratic party and gain adherents to whiggery. Verily shall they not have their reward?

A second suit has been commenced against Commander McKenzie by a boy—one of the apprentices who was brought home in irons. The damages are estimated at $10,000. The Commander has been held to bail in $2,000 to appear and answer.

The Oxford Democrat says, "We would take occasion to say that Mr. Van Buren, although we have an exalted view of him as a Statesman and Patriot, is not our first choice for President."

With such papers as the Skowhegan Clarion, and the Oxford Democrat, to oppose him, Mr Van Buren must be set down as a 'used up man' as certainly as that "*when* the sky falls, we shall catch larks." [Argus.

We pretend to be some of the people—the firm, pure, simple, incorruptible people. The Clarion is one of the same class—unskilled in the arts of deception—never guilty of distributing more "Whig than Democratic documents,"—and always true to its flag. The Federalists always had a distrust of the people—always despised them—always speak contemptibly of them, and thought it would look horribly to have their "Huge Paws" touch a Statute book. This is the case with the Argus—it's editor we mean—not the Argus. We hope it will prove true as an ally to the Federal party, and follow the "footsteps of its illustrious predecessors."

STATE CONVENTION.—Pursuant to a vote of the Democratic members of the Legislature a Convention for the nomination of Governor will be holden at Bangor on the 22nd of June next. The Convention will be constituted as usual. The more prominent candidates, we learn by our exchanges, are Hon. Hugh J. Anderson, Hon. Gorham Parks, and Hon. Edward Kavanagh.

SPANISH COIN. We learn, by the New York Plebeian, that the Banks of that city have decreed that Spanish pieces of 25 cents shall pass or be received by them for 23 cents, and other pieces reduced in proportion. Congress has passed a law establishing the value of coin, foreign and domestic, what right, therefore, has a corporation to alter it? Banks are assuming powers higher than the Law. Shall they be supported in such usurpation? They ought not to be. If this be true ours may follow the example, but as it is unquestionably wrong and unjust, we hope such an attempt will not be made.

TROUT.—The Frontier Journal says they begin to catch trout in that quarter. He saw one a few days ago that weighed 26th lbs. He brags some about fishing. We wish we were there, with our neighbor Marble, we could throw all down-easter's into the shade as well as the Yorker's, catching fish. An English Philosopher described an Angler to be a pole and a line, with a fool at one end and a worm at the other. This Philosopher must have been a satirist, or the English Anglers must have been blockheads. If he could only be present, or our friend of the Journal, and see our neighbor draw up the trout, one after another, where no one else could get a nibble, and where there was not water enough to keep a tad-pole, the former would cease his satire, and the latter would quit his bragging.

Mr. Cole, a large man, undertook to chastise Mr. Du Solle, a small man, editor of the Times, Philadelphia. We guess he was not hurt much, for, like Chanticleer, after being parted from his companion in battle, he jumps up, and after flapping his wings, issues the following bulletin:—"Mr. Cole, quite a large man, got a severe cut under the ear. Mr. Du Solle, a little fellow, but oh ——! got scrached on the cheek. Frightened, none; killed, ditto."

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—Dr. Spofford has published a letter in the Hyverhill Gazette on this important subject. He thinks that mothers had better keep their daughters at home than suffer them to be pawed over and exhibited like monkeys and mermaids. He thinks the Lecturers ought to be sent to school or to the house of correction; and likewise, that the *eyes* were made to see with,—and finally says that people may as well keep their money as to cast it before cheats. Hard talk.

A MILLERITE HEN.—The Belvidere Apollo, a paper printed in New Jersey, says that two men brought into the office what they thought to be a melancholly curiosity and with dejected countenances they pulled out an egg, having on it the following portentious inscription:

"Sinners beware—end of the world in 1843!"

These persons were the dupes of some joker, who by a chemical process, which is very simple, caused what is perfectly natural and easily accounted for, to appear supernatural.

Help in Massachusetts.—A young man returned yesterday from Boston where he had been to obtain employment. He could not find employ and returned. Hundreds are there on the same business, without the prospect of letting themselves for any reasonable sum. We would advise our young men not to go to Boston to find employ. They are already too well supplied.

"YOU CAN'T COME IT."—That branch of the Coon family which now upholds Mr. Tyler, are using every conceivable effort to procure the nomination of Mr. Tyler for next President. The thing is not viewed with any complacency by the people. "A burnt child dreads the fire."

JESUITS IN MONTREAL. There has been an order of Jesuits established in Montreal by Her Majesty Queen Victoria. Some of the presses in Montreal are alarmed at this sect. They call them a grasping, intolerent, and dangerous order, and have been the world over. Her Majesty knows what is right for her subjects.

HAYTI.—President Boyer has abdicated his authority and left the Island for England in an English man-of-war. It is said that he took with him about $3,000,000 of treasure. The Government of Hayti is now administerd by a committee of 25, and will be till a President is chosen.

MILLERITES IN ST. LOUIS.—In attempting to lecture at this place the Millerites were "hooted at, pelted" and would have been mobbed if they had not made their escape.

Montreal is hereafter to be the seat of Government in Canada. Quebec has been.

It is computed that there are 60,000 Jews in the United States.

Ice in Saco River.—The ice is still in this River (April 10.) It generally breaks up about the 27th of March. It has not remained so long in the river for twenty years.

Virginia election for members of Congress takes place on the 27th inst.

PRETTY KEEN.—The Albany Patriot says:—"One of our own Methodist clergymen, last Sunday, remarked that if all the world believed the Second Coming was to take place on the 23d of March, 1843, at 3 o'clock, P. M., two thirds of them would delay all preparation for it till *half past two!*"

COWHIDING IN BOSTON. Yesterday morning, Mr. Henry A. Fenton, merchant, was cowhided in Washington Street, by a Capt. Bascom, and others. The affair grew out of a boarding house "squabble."

☞ The steamer Portland has commenced running between Portland and Boston, under the command of Capt. Boyd. Fare, $2.

THE TARIFF.

The Democratic party are in favor of a tariff for *revenue* while the Whigs advocate a tariff for *protection*, and this is the broad difference between the two parties on the tariff question.—"The Government must have a revenue to defray its current expenses, and the amount necessary for this purpose must be raised by a tariff or duty on imported articles, or by direct taxes. A protective tariff can afford *protection* only by excluding entirely or in part such foreign articles as come in competition with those of home growth and manufacture. In proportion to the extent of protection therefore must be the diminution in the revenue. A protective tariff and a revenue tariff involve principles which are irreconcilable. Protection, it is true, may to a certain extent be obtained under tariff laws designed for revenue, but to frame such laws with the special design to protection is to make the object of the first importance a secondary consideration or to defeat it altogether.

A system of equal and general protection would dry up the streams which supply the National Treasury, and render it necessary to impose direct taxes for the support of government. The revinue under the new tariff having greatly fallen off, the wants of the government are now in a great measure supplied by loans and running in debt. But credit will not last forever, and the sums borrowed must be paid. What does true policy require to be done? Shall we have a protective tariff and direct taxes, or a revenue tariff which will save us from a National Debt and direct taxes?—Bangor Democrat.

CASE OF CAPT. M'KENZIE. The southern papers say that although the decision of the Court Martial in Capt M'Kenzie's case was technically in favor of the acquittal, as before announced, a majority of the members, viz. seven out of twelve, were of opinion that the charges, or some of them, had been proved. In order to prove a conviction the voice of two-thirds of the members was necessary. One more vote in favor of conviction would have changed the result.

The Coons Turning Pale.—The Spirit of the Times says, "we saw yesterday, at Berrill's Baltimore House, a *white Coon* with pink eyes! It is a great natural curiosity, and was caught in Delaware. Such an animal has never before been recognized. The fact is the Coons are turning pale all over our country."

A sure sign that they are about to "kick the bucket;" it is usual to turn a little *pale* first.—[N. Y. Plebian.

A WELL-MERITED REBUKE.—The principal reason assigned by Hon. Silas Wright for voting against Mr. Wise's nomination to France was *the participation of that gentleman in the Cilley murder.* This was right. It is a good method of rebuking honorable cut-throatism. Let it be distinctly understood that the man who fights a duel is by that act driven from the pale of reputable society, and considered no longer eligible to public office, and the ambitious hotspurs of the South will soon be forced into a more harmless mode of settling their quarrels.—American.

GOOD ADVICE—is thus given in the Louisville Pennant:—"Cease your grumbling about dull times; bring in your advertisements, and if you then have a chance to complain of business being dull, grumble as much as you please; but until the proper means of notifying your customers of what you may have to dispose of, have been resorted to, never expect any improvement in your business."

FRESHET.—There was a great freshet at Albany, N. Y. on Sunday, in consequence of a heavy rain. On Monday morning all the lower streets were inundated, the water being as high as the street lamps, and it was thought it would soon reach Broadway.

At Springfield, it was stated, the communication between that place and Hartford was cut off by the rise in the Connecticut river, and it was reported that the bridge at Hartford had been carried away.—*Eastern Argus.*

☞ Dr. Collyer, at one of his lectures, thus described the mesmeric defination of love:—'It is the euphonious oscillation of the spheres of the two approximating bodies, whose magnetic condition seeks to coalesce.' Look out, doctor, some of the old maids will be after you.

COUNTERFEIT COIN. Counterfeit twenty-five cent pieces are circulating in great numbers in the West. The Cincinnati Gazette states that of a small sum of specie deposited lately by a merchant of that place, $20 were counterfeit. A manufacturer, the day previous to the above-mentioned occurrence, in selling to a broker some silver, found that he had taken in nearly one hundred dollars of base coin. The New York Herald states that counterfeit eagles and half eagles are in circulation in that city.

THE DIGNITY OF LABOR.—From whence originated the idea that it was derogatory to a lady's dignity, or blot upon the female character, to labor? and who was the first to say sneeringly, "Oh, she works for a living?" Surely, such ideas and expressions ought not to grow in republican soil. The time has been, when ladies of the first rank were accustomed to busy themselves in domestic employment.

Homer tells us of princesses who used to draw water from the springs and wash, with their own hands, the finest of the linen of their respective families. The famous Lucretia used to spin in the midst of her attendants; and the wife of Ulysses, after the seige of Troy, employed herself in weaving until her husband returned to Ithaca.—In later times, the wife of George the Third, of England, has been represented as spending an evening in hemming pocket handkerchiefs, while her daughter Mary sat in the corner darning stockings.

Few American fortunes will support a woman who is above the calls of her family; and a man of sense, choosing a companion to jog with him through all the up hills of life, would sooner choose one who had to work for a living than one who thought it beneath her dignity to soil her pretty hands with manuel labor, although she possessed her thousands. To be able to earn one's living with her own hands, should be reckoned among female accomplishments; and I hope the time is not far distant when none of my country women will be ashamed to have it known that they are better versed in usefulness than they are in ornamental accomplishments.—*Lowell Offering.*

Protracted meeting.—The New Orleans Picayune says that a very clerical looking gentleman, with his eyes turned upwards, was walking down Chartres street lately, just at a time when a modest looking lady, with her eyes turned downwards was walking up Chartres street. Neither was aware of the other's contiguity till the broad leaf of the clerical looking gentleman's hat came in actual contact with the bonnett of the modest looking lady.

The gentleman looked an apology for the concussion and gave three side steps to the right, to permit the lady to pass. The lady made precisely the same number of steps to the left, with the view of letting the gentleman pass, which of course brought them face to face. Another look of apology from the gentleman, and back again to his former position, which motion was simultaneously performed by the lady. Thus they kept chasing from right to left, with the vain hope of getting out of each other's way, but getting into it at every step.

The modest looking lady at length looked up from under her black veil, and the clerical gentleman looked down from under his broad brimmed hat. "Sir," said she, "you may intend this for a *procracted meeting*, but it's no use—I don't belong to the church!" The clerical gentleman remained as stationary as a lamp post for the space of a few minutes, and the lady passed on.

ACTIVE OLD AGE.—Captain John Stranger, of Freetown, now in the ninety-first year of his age, a few weeks since, in the capacity of Constable, which office he has held for 29 years successively, summoned in one day, three jury-men to attend the March term of the Common Pleas Court—the jurors being more than thirteen miles apart. In the course of his life, the Captain has been at sea forty two years, and under eight different flags—English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, Dane, Swede, and that of the United States. During the Revolution he was taken captive six times. After all this knocking about in the world, he is still, as may be inferred, hale and active, and promises to see another half score. —*New Bedford Register.*

EXCHANGES.—The N. York Sun says:—'No better evidences can be had of the condition of trade, than the present state of the exchanges.—There are a great number of points where exchange on New York has always been at a high premium, that are now selling it at a discount.—For instance, exchange on New York in New Orleans is now selling at two per cent. discount. In Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, where exchange has heretofore averaged from three to five per cent. premium, it is now selling at par, and one per cent.

INTERESTING FAMILY.—A meeting of six brothers recently took place at Eaton, Madison county, New York, which is perhaps without a parallel in the country. Dr. Silas Clark, of Herkimer county aged 75, and his brother Nathaniel, 79, James 71, John 69, Samuel 67, Josiah 65, all vigorous and healthy, (averaging 70 years of age) formed the circle.

The N. Y. Commercial says—"A serpent about 20 feet long, and said to be nearly as large as a man's body, arrived here on Tuesday last from South America, in the brig America, of Salem. It however died soon after its arrival.—For a few days it can be seen at the American Museum, after which the skin will be stuffed, and preserved among the curiosities of that establishment."

MECHANICS. The Boston Post, speaking of mechanics, remarks that the late pecuniary revolution which has desolated the land, has left a valuable testimony of them as a class. In looking over the list of bankrupts, we find but few of them, and it is a remarkable fact that their assests were over fifty per cent. more than the assests of the merchants and traders.

A NEW POLITICAL ARGUMENT.—A suffrage lady in Providence, knowing that her husband would vote the Algerine ticket at the last election, introduced a portion of epecac into his coffee on the morning of the election day. The medicine had a salutary effect upon his health, but, unfortunately, he did not recover from its effects in season to attend the polls.

Arrival of the Warspite. H. M. ship Warspite, commanded by Lord John Hay, has arrived at New York. She is last from Port Royal, Jamaica, and is to convey the late Govenor General of Canada to England. It is said that the health of Sir Charles Bagot is improving.

Death of Commodore Porter.—We learn from a Malta paper that Commodore Porter, the United States minister plenipotentiary, died at Constantinople 3d of March, after a long and painful illness. His funeral took place on the 6th. His body was embalmed, and, according to his wish, will be conveyed to this country. Mr. Brown, the first interpreter, has assumed the charge of the embassy.

Two members of the Kentucky legislature, Messrs. Beasman and Garth, have sworn in the House, the one that will not have his hair cut, the other that his shirt shall not be washed, until the passage of a relief law. The Legislature at the last date, had rejected the relief projects, so that the two gentlemen, if they keep their vows, will have an uncomfortable time of it the next year.

NEW RATES OF POSTAGE ON CHEAP LITERATURE. Instructions were received at the New York post office, on Saturday, from Washington, to charge pamphlet postage on all the cheap publications of the day, issued as extras. For the future, therefore, the postage on the extras of the Brother Jonathan, and New World, will be 2 1-2 cents a sheet. These publications are also to be shut out from canada on the first of July next.

PIRATES.—Captain Silliman, of the brig Rebecca, arrived at New York, from Cuba, reports that on leaving that place, he was informed by a pilot that a small consting vessel, which arrived on the evening of the 20th, had been bourded by a piratical schooner, rigged fore and aft with a crew of about fifty men, to the westward of St. Croix.

NAUVOO.—In the Illinois legislature, on the 27 ult., the Senate repealed the law creating the Nauvoo Legion military corps. They also repealed the charter of the Mormon city of Nauvoo. The vote in favor of the latter was 22 to 11.

The New Orleans Sportsman says: The meaning of the word "fun" down East is a pocket full of money, a first rate horse, a handsome little sleigh, and a lively, beautiful, fascinating and amiable girl wedged in alongside of you, more especially, when she *insists* upon your putting your arms around her to keep her from falling out when the road happens to be a little uneaven.

MESMERIC WONDER. A Dr. Gibbs, of Columbia, S. C., communicates to the Charlestown Courier the miraculous fact that he has succeded in *paralizing the tongues of the ladies.*

Great Britain buys annually of the United States, $60,000,000 worth of produce, two-thirds of which is cotton. Massachusetts buys of the other states 42 millions annually.

A man that would call every thing by its right name, would hardly pass through the streets without being knocked down as a common enemy. —*Capt. Ellis.*

☞The Mount Vernon estate is now the possession and residence of Mrs. John A. Washington, widow of a nephew of Gen. George Washington.

Our brethren of the coon press are in great distress on account of the Democratic victories that come to us on every breeze. Their groans are truly heart rending.

The most foolish thing in the world is said to be to bow to the rich till you are unable to stand erect in the presence of an honest man.

John M. Wimer, democrat, has been elected Mayor of St. Louis by 115 majority. So we go.

Col. R M. Johnson left Louisville on the 4th instant, for the purpose of visiting Natchez, New Orleans, and other cities.

$1,000 REWARD. The above reward is offered to be paid in coon skins for a Clay Whig.—[N. Y. Plebian.

MARRIED.

In this town, April 20th, by Rev. C. B. Davis, Mr. Edward P. Chase to Miss Julia Ann Dudley.

DIED.

In this town, Sabbath morning, 23d inst., Mrs. Clarissa Crocker, wife of Thomas Crocker, Esq. aged 49 years.

She had been the mother of seven children, four of whom she had followed to the grave. Her last sickness was painful and protracted, which she bore with patience and fortitude. For some time previous to her death, she seemed to be fully aware of her approaching dissolution, and, while expressing anxiety for her family, was entirely resigned, calm and composed to the last. She was a most faithful wife, an excellent mother, and a worthy neighbor and friend; sincere, frank, and kind. Many in her vicinity will long remember her attentions and sympathies at the bed side of sickness, so late even, as when her own health became seriously impaired. May the living, while they lament her loss, strive to imitate her virtues.

Will Massachusetts and N. Hampshire papers, &c.

In Norway, 12th inst. Emily H. daughter of Mr. Joseph T. and Mrs. Nancy Ann Smith, aged 2 years.

NOTICE.

I EZRA WRIGHT, do hereby certify that I have this day given to my sons, John F. Wright and Nathan R. Wright, their time to act and trade for themselves and that I shall not hereafter claim any of their earnings or pay any debts of their contracting.

EZRA WRIGHT.

Witness—CYPRIAN STEVENS.
Paris, April 24th, 1843. 51

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford I shall sell at public Auction on Saturday, the 20th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. at Hubbard & Marble's Store, Pew No. 27 in the Meeting House on Paris Hill, subject to the right of the Widow's Dower therein. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

CYPRIAN STEVENS, Executor.
Paris, April 10th 1843. 50

The subscribers hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

WILLIAM HOBBS,

late of Norway, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM W. HOBBS.
CATHERINE HOBBS.
Norway, April 11th, 1843. 50

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

In Bankruptcy.

BY virtue of a Decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the following times and places the property hereinafter described to wit:—

At the tavern of William Whitcomb in Bethel, on Wednesday, the 17th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

All the right, title, and interest which Thomas Cushman had in and to the land on which he now lives, being part of lots numbered fourteen and fifteen, in the fourth Range in Bethel.

Also 1 wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, 1 calf, 1 horse, 2 chains 1 Plough, 1 harrow, and some accounts.

On Thursday, the 18th day of May next at the house of Jeremiah Grover in said Bethel, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

All the interest the said Grover had in a piece of land which he now occupies lying in Bethel and Albany.

Also 1 plough, 1 Time piece, 2¼ tons hay, 2 chains, 2 sleds, and the right of making, using, and vending Perkin's Patent Washing-Machine.

On Wednesday, the 24th day of May next, at the store formerly occupied by Briggs & Besse, in Woodstock, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

One half acre of land being a part of lot numbered 89, in said Woodstock.

All the right which John R. Briggs had to redeem three fourths of an acre of land being a part of lot numbered ninety two in said Woodstock with a store and dwelling-house thereon, subject to a mortgage to secure the payment of about $212.

Also, a potash building and apparatus, 1 sleigh, 1 waggon, 1 harness, ½ thousand feet of boards—a lot of boards and planks at Tuel's Mill in said Woodstock—1 pig-pen 1 pump, 1 shop stove, 2 Buffalo skins.

Also the following notes and accounts to wit—vs. Gideon Swan, $3, 92—Caleb Besse 1,19—David York 1,23 Stephen Estes 2d 4,09—Clark Kimball 3,15—Wm. Rowe 3.29—John B. Lucas 3,47—Alva Estes 6,87—Oliver Robbins 2d 5,55—Rowse Bisbee 9,15—Tilden Bartlett 1,01—Edmund Swan 2,67—Amos Andrews 27,71—David A. Goodwin 18,10—John Garland 1,08—Wm. Noyes 17,00—Samuel Stevens 2,00—Thomas Farrar, Jun. 2,38—John Estes 1,83—Daniel Cummings 3,77—H. Cleaves 7,45—Tilden Bartlett 23,64—Enoch French 1,34—Elisha Lombard 1,38—John Annis ,91—Tilden Bartlett ,55—Oliver Swan 5,64—Daniel Estes 1,31—Mahlon Bryant 1,03—Isaac Estes ,48—Seth Perkins 2,28—John Starbird 5,20—Luther Bean ,64—Wm. Lunt 2,00—James Lebroke 1,10—Cyprian Bowker 1,14—Alva York 4,17—Francis Bennett 3,69—Daniel Young ,47—Samuel Bryant 4.52—Samuel B. Locke 18,78—David P. Stowell 10,61—John Buck 4,76—James Bird ,78—Z. Whitman 1,43—Charles Young ,70—Benja. Jackson 1,73—Noah Bennett ,33—Josiah Churchell 7,31—John Swan ,33—Joseph Trumbull 2,31—Nath'l G. Bacon 7.38—Daniel Cummings 9,03—J. Bicknell 6,73—Jere Kimball 1,02—Peter Kimball ,67.

Terms of sale are cash on delivery.

The undersigned is authorized by said court to compound debts due the estate of said John R. Briggs.

LEVI BROWN, *Assignee.*
Waterford, April 24, 1843. 51

STATE OF MAINE.

IN COUNCIL, March 25, 1843.

Ordered, That the Secretary of State cause the Act, entitled "an Act increasing the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil actions, and establishing Courts of trial, in each city, town, and plantation, in this State," together with the communication of the Governor to the Legislature, in relation to the same, to be published in the State Paper and in the Thrice-weekly Age, and all other papers that publish the laws of the State.

Which is respectfully submitted,
GREENLIEF WHITE.

Read and passed.
Attest: P. C. JOHNSON, Sec'y of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three.

AN ACT increasing the Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil actions, and establishing courts of trial in each city, town and plantation in this State.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled—as follows:

SECTION 1. That there be and hereby is established in every city, town and plantation in this State, a court or courts of trials, each court to consist of one justice of the peace, who shall have cognizance of and exercise jurisdiction over actions, civil and criminal, within the city, town or plantation, in which such court or courts are established, as is hereinafter provided, excepting those actions where the title of real estate according to the pleadings or the brief statement filed in the case by either party may be in question, and each justice shall keep fair records of his proceedings, and deliver fair copies thereof when required; which being duly certified shall be evidence of such records in any other court.

SEC. 2. When it shall appear, in either of the ways before mentioned, that the title of real estate is concerned or brought in question, the case shall, at the request of either party be removed to the supreme judicial court, to be there tried and determined in the same manner, as if it had been originally commenced in that court.

SEC. 3. The party requiring the cause to be removed, shall recognize to the other party, in a reasonable sum with sufficient surety or sureties, with condition, to enter the action at the supreme judicial court, next to be held in the same county, and, if he fail so to recognize, the justice shall hear and decide the cause in like manner, as if no such request had been made to remove the cause.

SEC. 4. The party so recognizing, shall produce, at the supreme judicial court, a copy of the record, and all such papers as are required to be produced by an appellant; and, if he shall fail so to do, or to enter the action as before provided, he shall upon the complaint of the adverse party to the said court, be there nonsuited or defaulted, as the case may be; and such judgment shall be redered as law and justice shall require.

SEC. 5. Every town and plantation in this State having less than five hundred inhabitants according to the census last taken by the United States prior to any election, shall at their annual meeting for the choice of town officers in the month of March or April of each year, select by a majority of ballots given, one suitable person, a justice of the peace, and a citizen of such town or plantation; and every city, town or plantation having five hundred inhabitants, shall select by ballot two persons, justices of the peace, and citizens of such city, town or plantation, who shall be justices of said courts of trials, and before whom all actions, civil and criminal, by this act made cognizable by said justices, shall be brought; and in all cities and towns having five hundred inhabitants, the selection of said justices shall be as follows, to wit: every person qualified by law to vote in town affairs, may ballot for one justice of the peace, to be a justice of said courts of trial, and for one only, and the two justices of the peace having the greatest number of ballots shall be the justices of the said courts of trial for the year next ensuing. And if any other justice of the peace within said city, town or plantation, shall take cognizance of, or exercise jurisdiction over any crime or offence, or in any civil action cognizable as aforesaid, where the justice so selected is not a party or interested, and shall accept any fee or reward therefor, he shall forfeit and pay to the use of such city, town or plantation, twenty dollars, to be recovered by information in any court proper to try the same.

SEC. 6. If any city, town, or plantation, shall neglect or refuse to select one or more justices of trials, at their annual meeting in March or April, then the mayor of such city, selectmen of such town, or assessors of such plantation, as the case may be, shall select one or more such justices, and in case of any vacancy during the year, such mayor, selectmen or assessors may in like manner select a justice to fill said vacancy, who shall preside in such court in the same manner, as if selected by the said city, town or plantation.

SEC. 7. All justices of peace so selected, shall have power to hold a court within said city, town or plantation, and may hear and decide causes at their dwelling house, office, or any other suitable place, and processes in such cases, shall be made returnable accordingly.

SEC. 8. Every such justice of trial within this State, shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all civil actions, wherein the the debt, or damage demanded does not exceed one hundred dollars: and in all criminal causes the same jurisdiction as is now provided by law for justice of the peace, and is authorized to except and record a confession of any debt to a creditor, made by a debtor personally, either with or without process, as the parties shall agree, and render judgment on such confession.

SEC. 9. The writ in civil actions and the service thereof shall be the same as is now provided by law, except when served in a different county than that in which it is returnable; it shall be served at least fourteen days before the trial.

SEC. 10. Demands in set off may be filed on the day of trial, in the way and manner provided in chapter 115 of the revised statutes.

SEC. 11. All processes before such justices of trials must be made returnable within the city, town or plantation where the plaintiff or defendent resides, if there shall be any such justice within such city, town or plantation, except as hereinafter provided: but if there shall not be any such justice within such city, town or plantation, then the process may be returned and tried in the nearest city, town or plantation, where such justice may be found, within said county, if either party be an inhabitant of this State.

SEC. 12. If neither party be an inhabitant of this State, the cause may be commenced and tried in any city, town or plantation in the State.

SEC. 13. Either party in a suit in civil causes before a justice of the peace, shall be entitled to a trial by jury, when they shall request it, and in causes, the jury fees shall be advanced by the plaintiff, and made up in the bill of cost.

SEC. 14. In all such cases the parties may agree on a jury, but when they do not agree, a jury shall be selected in the following manner: each city, town and plantation, shall keep a jury box, for the purpose of selecting jurors for the court aforesaid, independent of the box kept for the purpose of drawing jurors for the Supreme and District Courts in the State, which shall be prepared and revised by the officers of cities, selectmen of towns and assessors of plantation, conforming in all respects to the laws of the State, for preparing and revising the jury box for selecting jurors for the Supreme Court. And the justice shall issue his venire to the clerk of the city, town or plantation where said justice resides, who shall draw six persons from the box aforesaid, that shall serve as jurors in the case; and if any of those so drawn cannot be had, the justice shall proceed as before, and the jurors so selected shall shall be subject to all the liabilities of jurors drawn for the supreme court.

SEC. 15 The jurors, selected for the trial of any issue before such justice, shall be summoned by a venire issued by said justice, which venire may be served in the usual manner by any person designated by such justice, and before entering upon their duties, shall be sworn by said justice, and shall be subject to the same restrictions and regulations as other traverse jurors.

SEC. 16. If any juror, so summoned, shall neglect or refuse to appear, in obedience to such venire, and shall not, within forty-eight hours, render to the justice who issued the venire, a sufficient reason for his delinquency, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of two dollars to the treasury of the city, town or plantation, to be assessed by such justice and collected on his warrant, without other process.

SEC. 17. A jury empanneled, agreeable to the provisions of the act, is empowered to audit and adjust all accounts and demands committed to them by said justice, and return a verdict for the balance, provided such balance, exclusive of costs, does not exceed one hundred dollars.

SEC. 18. If the justice presiding at a jury trial shall judge that the jury have mistaken the law, or the evidence material to the issue, he may return them to a second and third consideration of the case, and if the jury then insist on their verdict he shall receive it.

SEC. 19. The time set in any such justice summons for the trial of any cause, shall not be earlier than nine of the clock in the forenoon, nor later than three of the clock in the afternoon.

SEC. 20. Any sheriff or deputy sheriff of the county or constable of the city, town or plantation in which such justice court is held shall be a proper officer of such court.

SEC. 21. No judgment of any such justice shall be considered legal, unless he shall be present with the writ, at the place appointed for trial, within two hours after the time set in such summons, or unless the case be continued, and any justice of trials may continue such action as provided by section fourteen of chapter one hundred and sixteen of the revised statutes.

SEC. 22. One hour from the time set in the summons for the trial of a civil action, is allowed for the parties to appear; at the expiration of which time, or within two hours after, judgment may be entered by such on nonsuit or default, against the party who shall not appear.

SEC. 23. Any time within two hours after judgment on nonsuit or default, as provided in the preceding section, the justice rendering such judgment may, in his discretion, on motion of either party, strike off nonsuit or default, and revive the action, on such terms as he may judge reasonable, giving due notice to the parties.

SEC. 24. All executions issued by such justice shall be made returnable in ninety days.

SEC. 25. In civil actions, an appeal from the judgment of any such justice to the next term of the supreme judicial court in the county where such judgment is rendered may be taken by either party. If claimed within two days after the rendition thereof, in cases as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 26. In civil actions, the party appealing shall at the time of the appeal give surety by way of recognizance to the adverse party, that the appellant shall prosecute his appeal to effect, and answer and pay all intervening damages occasioned by delay to the appellee, with additional costs, if judgment be affirmed; and shall be allowed ten days to furnish the securities required.

SEC. 27. The appellant shall produce and enter in the court, to which the appeal is taken, attested copies of the original writ, a copy of the record and of all other papers filed in the cause, as required in chapter 116 of the revised statutes.

SEC. 28. No appeal shall be allowed in either of the following cases:

First—When judgment was rendered by nonsuit or default.

Second—In civil actions, where the judgment or verdict rendered for debt or damage, does not exceed twenty dollars.

SEC. 29. Any such justice on application of any persons or parties, having controversies between them of a civil nature, may issue his rule of reference to such person or persons as the parties may mutually choose as referees, empowering them to notify the parties and determine the matters so submitted by such rule, and make return of their doings to said justice within ten days after they shall have determined the matters submitted to them. And provided further, that an appeal shall be allowed in all cases where both parties desire it.

SEC. 30. The report of such referees, when made pursuant to such rule, and returned to such justice, shall be final and conclusive between the parties, in the matters submitted, and judgement may be rendered by such justice, and execution issued thereon including cost for the party recovering, *provided* no execution shall issue on such judgement, or on any verdict of a jury within twenty-four hours from the time such judgment or verdict was rendered.

SEC. 31. Any such justice may issue all writs, warrants and precepts necessary to carry into effect powers granted him by this act, and where no form therefor is prescribed by law and the usual course of proceedings of courts in this State.

SEC. 32 In all proceedings against corporations service of process shall be made upon the clerk of such corporation, and in all other respects the proceedings against them shall be the same as against individuals.

SEC. 33. The courts provided for in this act shall be governed in their proceedings in civil actions, by the laws now in force regiating the proceedings of justices of the peace and of the circuit courts in this State, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 34. All municipal and police courts in this State, shall have the same powers and jurisdiction in all civil actions within their respective cities or towns, as justices of the peace selected in said cities or towns, in the way and manner provided in this act, and the jurisdiction and powers of judges, of such municipal and police courts, both in civil and criminal matters, are hereby limited and confined to the city, or town in which such courts are located, and all jurisdiction of such judges over causes either civil or criminal in any city, town, plantation or unincorporated place, within this State shall cease from and after the passage of this act.

SEC. 35. All causes, either civil or criminal in which such justice as is selected by any city, town or plantation is a party, or interested may be brought before any justice of peace within said city, town, or plantation, wherein he resides, *provided* there be no other court of trial, or municipal or police court, within such city, town or plantation.

SEC. 36. The records of such courts, and files of papers connected therewith, shall be considered the property of the city, town, or plantation wherein such court is held, and each justice presiding over such court, at the expiration of his term shall deliver such records and files of papers to his successor in office, or deposite the same with the clerk of such city, town, or plantation, within three weeks after the expiration of the term for which he was selected to preside over such court, and thereafter shall pay every month's neglect, forfeit and pay to the treasury of such city, town or plantation, one hundred dollars to be recovered in action of debt before any court proper to try the same.

SEC. 37. The fees taxable in civil suits and criminal prosecutions before such courts shall be the same as is now provided by law for such suits and prosecutions before justices of the peace except as is hereinafter provided.

SEC. 38. Each justice of the peace shall be entitled to receive fifty cents for every jury trial before him in addition to the fees now established by law, which shall be in full for drawing jurors, issuing venires, swearing jurors, and all other extra services growing out of such jury trial.

SEC. 39. Venires issued by such justice may be served by the sheriff, or any deputy sheriff of the county, or any constable of the city, town or plantation in which such court is held, who shall receive for such service and return ten cents for every juror upon which such venire is served, and four cents a mile travel each way, and no sheriff or constable shall receive any fee or pay for attendance at such courts in civil causes.

SEC 40. All jurors attending at such courts shall be allowed one dollar a day for their attendance and no travel; a reasonable time being allowed them for travelling to and from the place of trial.

SEC. 41. Executions issued by any justice of trials as provided by this act, where the amount of judgment exclusive of cost is over twenty dollars, may be satisfied upon real estate, as is provided in the 94th chapter of the Revised Statutes.

SEC. 42. It shall be the duty of the mayor of each city, selectmen of each town, and assessors of each plantation in this State, to select one or more justices in their several cities, towns and plantions, from and after the passage of this act, such appointment as aforesaid, to continue until the annual meetings in such cities, towns and plantations in March or April, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

SEC. 43. In case the jury do not agree upon a verdict at the first trial of any cause, provided for in this act, the suit shall be continued for a second trial, before a new jury, and in case the jury do not agree upon a verdict, at said second trial, then said cause shall be removed to the Supreme Judicial Court.

SEC. 44. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of June, 1843, *provided however*, that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any justice of the peace or any court from prosecuting to final judgment any suit commenced prior to this act going into effect. All acts and parts of acts contrary to the provisions of this act, is hereby repealed

In the House of Representatives, March 22, 1843.—This bill having had three several readings, passed to be enacted.

DAVID DUNN, Speaker.

In Senate, March 23, 1843. This bill having had two several readings, passed to be enacted.

VIRGIL D. PARRIS, President.

To the Senate
and House of Representatives:

A BILL entitled "An Act increasing the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in civil actions, and establishing Courts of trial, in each City, Town and Plantation in this State," has been presented to me this morning; but the mass of business pressing itself on my attention, at this moment, when the two Houses of the Legislature are about to adjourn, prevents its receiving that consideration to which it is entitled.

Its leading enactments appear intended to effect a great change in the system of judicial proceedings that has heretofore, been in vigor in this State; and they are of so important a character, that I feel it due to official responsibility to retain it for examination and advisement, under the provisions of the Constitution.

EDWARD KAVANAGH.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 24th March, 1843.

STATE OF MAINE.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Augusta, March 25, 1843.

I hereby certify that the foregoing are true copies of the originals deposited in this office.

Attest: P. C. JOHNSON, Sec'y of State.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, ss:—At a Western District Court begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1842.

PHILO CLARK, of Turner in said County, Gentleman, *Plaintiff*, v John E. Follett, of said Turner, Cordwainer, Defendant;—In a plea of the case.. The Plaintiff's declaration is, indebtibus assumsit on an account annexed, which is as follows, viz:—

Mr. John E. Follett to Philo Clark, Dr.

To balance due on Store account,	$6,65
To house rent 1¼ years a $20 per year,	25,00
	31,65

And it appearing to the Court that no service has been made upon the Defendant, and it being suggested that he is out of the State, it is ordered, That the Plaintiff give notice of the pendency of this suit by publishing the substance of the Writ and this Order of Court thereon three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of June next, that the Defendant may then and there appear and answer to the same if he see cause.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

The substance of the Writ and a true copy of the Order of Court thereon.

50 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Treasurer's Notice.

I HEREBY give notice to the non-resident proprietors and owners of real estate in the town of Albany, in the County of Oxford, that the Collector of Taxes for said town for the year 1842, has returned to me a certified copy of the following assessments of taxes on real estate in said town remaining due and unpaid, viz:

Names of Owners.	No. Lot.	Range.	Acres.	Value. $	Tax. $
Johnson C. Holt Farm,			82	400	4 23
John Rick Farm,			30	100	1 07
William Hapgood Farm,			50	100	1 07
William Rendall Farm,			130	200	2 14
Sanderson, or unknown,	6	10	100	300	3 21
do do do	7	10	160	300	3 21
Unknown, half lot,	4	3	80	150	161

HERMON CUMMINGS, Treasurer of Albany.
Albany, April 12th, 1843. 3w50

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the estate of

SAMPSON HEALD,

late of Lovell, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to BENJ. HEALD.
Lovell, April 11, 1843. 3w50

The subscriber, hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

BENJAMIN WITT,

late of Norway, in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to THOMAS WITT.
Norway, March 7th, 1843. 50

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of **Seth Sampson**, Administrator of the estate of Simon Record, late of Buckfield, in the said County, deceased, praying for License to sell all of a certain piece of Land described in the Inventory of said estate as a Fifteen acre piece, (as a partial sale thereof would injure the residue,) for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of **Caleb Blake**, Administrator of the estate of Daniel B. Blake, late of Turner, in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of one hundred and seventeen dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the eleventh day of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Polly Cushman, named Executrix in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of of Zebedee Cushman, late of Oxford, in said County deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Polly Cushman give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

ON the Petition of **David Holt**, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Ephraim Holt, late of Bethel, in said County deceased, praying for License to sell all of the real estate of said deceased, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the some should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

David Noyes, Adginistrator of the estate of Asa Pool, late of Norway, in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased; and also an application of the Widow for an allowance out of the personal estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Noyes and said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have why the same should not be allowed and granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Calvin Bumpuss, Administrator of the estate of Calvin H. Bumpuss, late of Livermore, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of his administration of the estate of said deceased—

It was *Ordered*, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50* Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Stephen Barker, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Abigail Andrews, late of Lovell, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Stephen Barker give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

ON the Petition of **John C. Gerry**, "Father and Friend of Calvin F. Gerry," of Waterford, in said County, a minor, praying for License to sell said minor's interest in "that portion of Real Estate set out to B. B. Farrar, late of Waterford, aforesaid, deceased, as her dower in the estate of Calvin Farrar, late of Waterford, aforesaid, deceased;"

It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscribers hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

WILLIAM HOBBS,

late of Norway, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—They therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to WILLIAM W. HOBBS.
CATHERINE HOBBS.

Norway, April 11th, 1843. 50

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue, on the premises, on Saturday, the 20th day of May next at ten o'clock A. M. all the interest which Huldah, Deborah, Sally M. and Isaac Howe, all minor children of Isaac Howe, Jr. late of Greenwood, in said County, deceased, have in the homestead Farm of their late Father. Said minors owning one sixth part each in common and undivided of said Farm. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JAMES HODSDON.

April 11th, 1843. 50

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a Note of hand signed by me payable to Otis Hayford, or order, for Eleven Dollars fifty cents, on demand, dated March 22, 1843, as the same was given without consideration and will not be paid by me.

ABIJAH GORHAM.

Turner, April 12th, 1843. 3w50

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three.

Jeremiah Howe, Guardian of Joseph Richardson of Sumner, in said County, an insane person, having presented his first account of his Guardianship of the estate of the said Richardson;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of April, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-three—

Betsey Barrett, Guardian of William H. Barrett, a minor child of John Barrett, late of Sumner, in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of her Guardianship of the estate of said minor;

It was *Ordered*, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

50 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix of the estate of

JOSEPH W. SYLVESTER,

late of Turner, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to REBECCA SYLVESTER.

Turner, April 11, 1843. 3w50*

Collector's Notice,——Byron.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Resident and Non-Resident owners and proprietors of lands in the town of Byron, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1841 in bills committed to me, the undersigned, Collector of said town of Byron for the year 1841, by the Assessors of said town, and remain unpaid as follows, viz:—

Owners Names, if known.	No. Lot.	No. Range.	No. Acres.	Value. $	Amt. Tax.
David G. Merrill, or unknown,	10	6	100	75	1 88
do do	11	6	50	13	33
do do	11	5	50	12	30
W. A. & Lotan Griffeth, do	5	14	50	13	33
Eveleth & Hartwell, do	12	16	100	20	50
James Rice,	15	5	100	75	1 88
Unknown,	10	13	100	10	25
do	8	10	100	35	88
Heirs of Eben Farrington, or unknown,	5	11	100	10	25

And unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me, the subscriber, on or before Saturday, the 15th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, I shall proceed to sell at Brown's Mills in said Byron, so much of said lands as will discharge said taxes and charges.

JOSEPH F. RAND, Collector of Byron for 1841.

Byron, March 30, 1843. 49

Hebron Academy.

THE Spring Term in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday, the first day of March next. The course of studies the same as in similar Institutions. Tuition, $2 50 a quarter, or 25 cents a week for a shorter time. Board reasonable.

JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

Feb. 6th, 1843. 41

BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

WILL be sold immediately, at a great discount from former prices, the stock of the subscriber, consisting of Stationery, Books, Medicines, Fancy Goods Stoves, &c. &c. for READY PAY ONLY.

W. E. GOODNOW.

Norway, Dec. 26, 1842. 34tf

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction on Saturday, the 20th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of the real estate of Solomon H. Milliken, late of Denmark, in said County, yeoman, deceased, as will produce the sum of two hundred dollars, together with the reversion of the widow's dower, it necessary to produce the above named sum.

Said estate consists of fifty acres of land situated in Denmark, with a house and barn on the same; it is the lot that Joseph Milliken now lives on.

Also, about forty acres of Lot No. thirty, in said Denmark. About five acres, with a Shingle Machine on it, situated on or near the County road leading from Bridgton to Fryeburg, in Denmark.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber.—Conditions made known at the time and place of sale. The place of sale will be at Denmark Corner.

LEVI P. SAWYER, Administrator.

Denmark, March 31st, 1843. 49

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, Joseph Bassett, of Lovell, in the County of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, by his deed of mortgage of that date, conveyed to me a certain piece or parcel of land situate in said Lovell being a part of Lot numbered one in the second Division of Lots in said Lovell, which deed is recorded at the District Registry in Fryeburg in said County, Libe. 14, Folios 225 & 226; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been and now is broken, I give this public notice to foreclose the same agreeable to the Statute in such case made and provided.

WALTER L. BRYANT.

Lovell, April 7th, 1843. 49

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00
Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

For Sale,

A FIRST RATE **ACCORDION.** Enquire at this Office.

March 28. 2 47

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14. 1842. 41

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, Me.

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

COLLECTOR'S DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WRIGHT'S
☞INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.☜
Of the North American College of Health.

NATURAL PRINCIPLES. It is written in the book of nature and common sense, that the natural vegetable productions of every country are, if properly applied, amply sufficient for the cure of every malady incident to that climate.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGEAABLE PILLS

are composed of plants which grow spontaneously on our own soil and are therefore better adapted to our constitutions than medicines concocted from foreign drugs, however well they may be compounded; and as they are founded upon the principle that the human body is in truth subject to

ONLY ONE DISEASE,

viz: corrupt humors, or in other words, impurity, and cure every form of this one disease, on natural principles, that is, by Cleansing and Purifying the Body, it must be plain to every reflecting mind that a perseverence in the use of the medicine, according to directions, will be absolutely certain to drive every malady from the body.

When we wish to restore a swamp or morass to fertility, do we not drain it of its superabundant water? In like manner, if we would restore the body to health, we must cleanse it of impurity.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS will be found a delightful medicine for carrying out this grand purifying principle, because they expell all morbid and corrupt humors, the cause of disease, in an easy and natural manner, and while they every day,

GIVE EASE AND PLEASURE,

disease of every name is rapidly driven from the body.

Beware of Counterfeits!

The patrons of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills are cautioned against being deceived by medicine purporting to be Indian Pills, manufactured by one A. L. NOCROSS, who is travelling about the county, endeavoring by every artifice to palm off his worthless trash for the genuine.

It should be remembered that all genuine medicine has the title expressed in full on the sides of the boxes thus:—

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS,
(Indian Purgative)
Of the North American College of Health.

And that all Travelling Agents are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by *William Wright*, Vice President of the N. A. Coll. of Health. All travellers, therefore, who offer Indian Pills for sale, and cannot show a certificate of Agency as above described, will be known as wicked imposters.

Purchasers will further remember that the counterfeiters in the hope of evading the law, have omitted the name of 'Wright' and substituted some other words in its place, the medicine must have the words

"*WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.*"

on the sides or the boxes; and that all with the above omissions are positively spurious.

And also round the borders of the label will be found in small type "Entered according to an Act of Congress, in the year 1840, by William Wright, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania."

It will further be observed that the printed directions for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The public will also remember that all who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills, are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

WILLIAM WRIGHT, Vice President
Of the North American College of Health.

Thus it will be seen, that trifling attention on the part of the purchaser to the above particulars, will put an effectual stop to this wholesale robbery, and drive, it is hoped, all depredators upon society to an honest calling.

The following highly respectable persons have been appointed agents for the sale of the above invaluable medicine.

AGENTS.
Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.
Albany, Jacob H. Lovejoy.
Bethel, Ira C. Kimball.
Bethel E., Elias M. Carter & Co.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood.
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.
Coutin, Holland & Austin.
Dixfield, Chase & Eustis.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Fryeburg N. D. W. O'Brion & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.
Livermore (Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Lovell, James Walker.
Mexico, James L. Dolloff.
Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow.
Norway N. Jonathan Swift.
Oxford, Charles Durell.
Paris, Thomas Crocker.
Paris N. Alanson Briggs.
Paris S. O. H. Paine.
Porter, John Higgins.
Rumford Point, J. H. Wardwell
Rumford Centre, J. Graham.
Rumford Falls, A. Bolster.
Sumner, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner N. L. & R. Crocker.
Turner, J. Blake & Son.
Turner Centre, Mitchell & Bradford.

Price 25 cents per box with full directions.

☞ All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B. Purchasers must be particular and ask for *Wright's* Indian Vegetable Pills.

Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only authorized Agent for this Village. epoly18

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,
CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hermorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cautaneous Eruptions, and Cough Mixture.

THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are some contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has become confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, taken in such doses as to keep up and maintain a healthy action in the secretary and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed. whereas, on the contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them.

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Pumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpuss, Hebron; J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; C. Howe, Sumner.—[April 11, 1843. epoy49

Notice to Foreclose a Mortgage.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that I, the subscriber, of Patten, in the County of Penobscot, do claim by deed of Mortgage executed to me by Henry Russ, of Paris, in the County of Oxford, the thirtieth day of April A. D. 1840, and recorded with Oxford County Deeds Book 53, page 225, a certain tract of land comprising a Saw-mill privilege and Saw-mill, situated in said Paris, County of Oxford and State of Maine—And I further give notice that the conditions of the aforesaid mortgage have been broken, the said Henry Russ not having paid the notes mentioned in said condition: I therefore claim to have possession of said mortgaged premises for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and do foreclose the same.

ELBRIDGE G. STETSON.
By his Att'y, WM RUSS.

Dated at Paris, March 16, 1843. 49

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞ TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dy pep sia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhea, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermitten and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

A GENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Dnapp. *O. C. Bolster.*
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Hose, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

Astonishing News!

"THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES."—[R HUTH, M. D., 1422

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE!

The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

Such as Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astounded the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospitals of Paris all other remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical overseers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF. A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and open at once the fountain of health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and in case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE

CONSUMPTION.

☞ The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balsam, only $1 per bottle, with full directions Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,
Sole Agent for the United States.

62 COURT STEET 62

OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

WM. E. GOODNOW,
Agent for the County of Oxford.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as aforesaid.

Dec 26, 1842. 34tf

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Paris, March 31, 1843.

Andrews David
Andrews Edward
Alden Wm V
Bumpus Lorenzo S
Clark Isaiah 2
Cummings Charles F
Cummings Benjamin C
Drake Ebenezer
Dudley Silas
Hamilton James 2
Hilborn Robert
Hooper James Rev
Hubbard Hiram
Haughton & Bisbee
Howe & Shaw
Jackson Lemuel 2
Jordon David
Kittredge Asaph
Millett George W 2
Merrill James
Marshall Nathan
Mann Isaac
Merrill Sarah
Partis Virgil D
Peterson Cornelius
Ryerson Cushman 2
Robinson Preston
Randall James M
Shurtleff Alva
Sanborn Simon
Tubbs Wm B
Tubbs Samuel
Winslow Jacob
Whittemore Gideon B

SIMEON NORRIS, P. M. Paris.

FARM FOR SALE,

SITUATED on Hamlin's Grant, consisting of 80 acres of good land under good improvement, with a good one story double House and a Barn 50 feet long by 42 wide. There is a thrifty young orchard of choice fruit. Said farm is within one and one half miles of Locke's Mills, and one and and half mile from the county road leading from Rumford to Portland, and one and one half mile from the County road leading from Bethel to Portland, with a good Town road running through the Lot. Said farm will be sold cheap for cash or good security. For further particulars enquire of TIMOTHY WALKER, of Rumford, or SAMUEL BAILEY, of Hamlin's Grant.

March 15, 1843. tf 46

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PHTHISIC, CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr. Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficacious remedy.

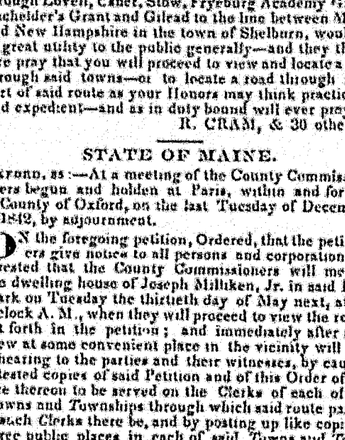
Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The public are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits* or *Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

☞ Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19



DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S

PECTORAL BALSAM

—OF—

SPIKENARD, BLOOD ROOT, WILD CHERRY AND COMFREY.

☞ THE most effectual remedy ever known for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Influenza, Pain in the Side, Shortness of Breath, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

It affords wonderful relief to those laboring under these complaints, and the use of one bottle will satisfy the most incredulous that they possess a healing power above

EVERY THING HERETOFORE DISCOVERED.

Around each bottle is a Treatise on Consumption, its causes symptoms and cure, with full and particular directions for using the Balsam, what food, drinks, clothing, air, exercise, &c., should be used.

This Valuable Healing Cough Balsam,

Possessing the restorative virtues of many Roots and Rare Plants, which have been prepared with great care, can be obtained of the regularly appointed Agents, Merchants, Traders, Druggists, Apothecaries, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the N. E. States.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Doctor's Office, 15 Hanover Street, Boston.—Price, 50 cents.

For sale, in this place by T. CROCKER; & by the Agents for the Doctor's Medicines throughout the County.—[epfam21

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE subscribers, citizens of Bridgton &c. respectfully represent that a road from the County road leading from Fryeburg to Bridgton, commencing near the Moses Pond Bridge, so called, in the town of Denmark thence running through a portion of Fryeburg, Sweden and Lovell to Lovell Village, and from thence through Lovell, Usher, Stow, Fryeburg Academy Grant, Batchelder's Grant and Gilead to the line between Maine and New Hampshire in the town of Shelburn, would be of great utility to the public generally—and they therefore pray that you will proceed to view and locate a road through said towns—or to locate a road through such part of said route as your Honors may think practicable and expedient—and as in duty bound will ever pray,

R. CRAM, & 30 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:—At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of December, 1842, by adjournment.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Joseph Milliken, Jr. in said Denmark on Tuesday the thirtieth day of May next, at ten o'clock A. M., when they will proceed to view the routes set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of each of said Towns and Townships through which said route passes, if such Clerks there be, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said Towns and Townships, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, and in the Age, a newspaper published at Augusta, in the county of Kennebec, by the Printer to the State, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made served and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk

A true copy of said Petition and order thereon.

50 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

LYMAN DANIELS, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
ANDOVER, MAINE.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,
DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,
POLAND, Me.

BLANKS
For sale at this Office.

WILLIAM B. BENNETT,
Attorney at Law,
BUCKFIELD, Me.

HAVING been supplied with all necessary papers is now ready to assist those who purpose to avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt Law. Any business under said Act entrusted to him will be faithfully attended to.

March 3, 1843. 44

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS for Sale at this Office.